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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1985

published January 1986

WE WERE RIGHT!

Last month, after that surprising jump in the unemployment rate, we predicted that December's rate would fall back down near six percent. Well, we were right, it did! (Quite intelligent, aren't we?) The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December registered at 5.8 percent, down six-tenths of a percentage point from the revised November 1985 rate of 6.4 percent. The December 1985 jobless rate falls seven-tenths of a point below the December 1984 figure. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 45,500 Utahns ranked as unemployed during December.

THE SAME OLD SONG . . .

Not much has changed as far as nonagricultural employment is concerned. Between December 1984 and December 1985, nonfarm jobs increased by 2.8 percent — a gain of 17,400 new positions. Year-over job growth has been registering right around three percent for the past six months. In fact, employment expansion figures have been respectable, but pretty monotonous for the past half-year. December saw no significant changes in the growth patterns of the different industries within the State. Transportation equipment (defense/space) manufacturing and personal/

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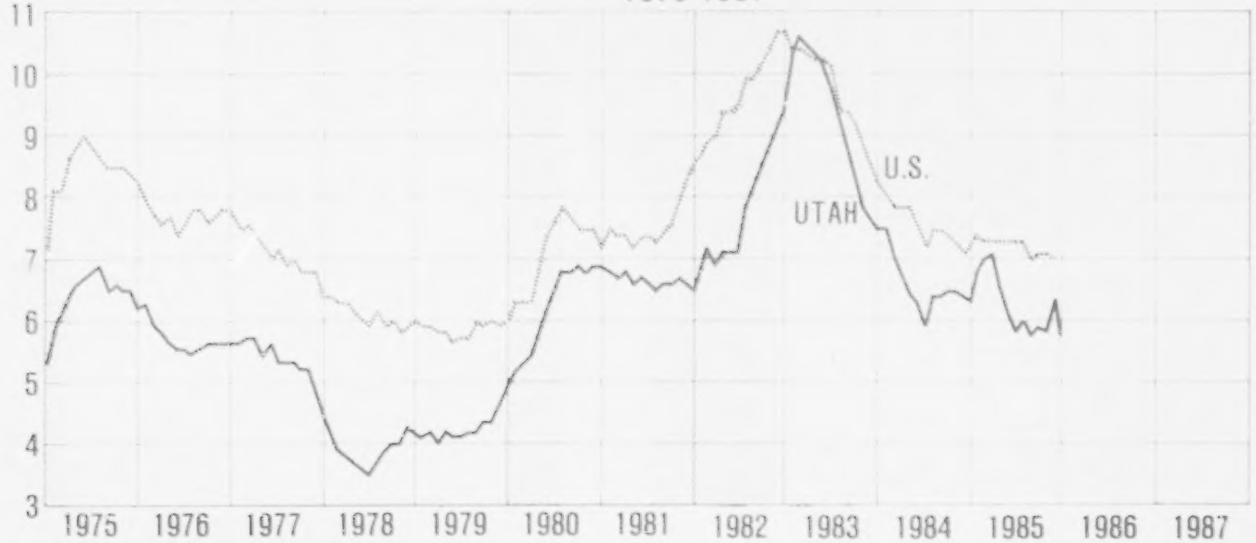
Feature Article: A Review of Utah's 1985 Labor Market and a Look Ahead to 1986.

Recession/Recovery Effects on Nonagricultural Jobs, see page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

JOB SERVICE

business services are still going great guns in the job growth arena (with year-over growth rates of 8.1 percent and 10.8 percent respectively). Overall, the service industry remains the major employment expansion leader, adding 7,600 jobs on a year-over basis. On the other hand, comparing construction employment in December 1984 to December 1985 reveals a decline of nearly two percent.

THIS MONTH, U.S. STEEL MAKES AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Last month, we told you about a "good news" announcement by Kennecott Minerals Corporation. In December, the State received news somewhat less exciting. U.S. Steel announced plans to either deplete the work force at its Geneva plant by two-thirds or completely cease operations by 1990. While closure would certainly be a blow to Utah County and particularly Geneva workers, enough area job growth is expected to offset the employment losses (both primary and secondary effects). For example, just one company will add 1,200 new jobs to Utah County when their manufacturing facility goes into full production this year (1986). Moreover, if Geneva layoffs occur gradually, Utah County will be able to adapt to the impact of closure without too much of an economic shock. However, it will be difficult for new jobs to offer salaries comparable to the steel workers current wages.

WHAT WILL GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS MEAN TO UTAH?

Congress finally did it! They passed a deficit reduction package. However, right now, no one is certain what the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill will mean. Both federal defense and nondefense jobs may be affected by cutbacks and future contracts to private business could be scaled back. Federal government jobs make up approximately six percent of Utah's total nonagricultural employment, and federal contracts with private industry provide a significant number of jobs to the Utah economy. But where, or to what extent, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings will strike is unknown. However, while some jobs and monies may be lost, a declining dollar should make U.S. (and Utah) goods/services more attractive on the world market. Although the bill may produce some negative and restraining results, our economy should end up in a stable economic mode. In addition, this economic environment should be more conducive to business/job growth than the current scenario.

SOME ECONOMIC DISTRESS LINGERS ON

For the past several months, we've been telling you that although Utah's economy is on fairly stable ground, several industries and counties still endure severe economic afflictions. As a new year has begun, let's take a look at these problem areas in the State.

What Utah industries can be found in economic distress? Metal mining positions fell by half compared to December of 1984 and oil and gas extraction employment dropped by about one-fifth for a combined loss of nearly 2,900 jobs. However, metal mining should rebound somewhat in the next few years as Kennecott Minerals Corporation reopens and modernizes their Utah operations. The primary metals industry has lost about 1,300 jobs on a year-over basis not to mention approximately 3,000 jobs during the previous portion of this decade. The aforementioned announcement by U.S. Steel suggests this Utah industry will be troubled for several years to come. Electrical machinery and supplies manufacturing ranks as the last major employment loser. This industry, dominated by the production of computer-related hardware, has lost 1,200 jobs since December 1984 and more layoffs have been announced. However, given past history, this industry could easily rebound in future months.

THE COUNTY STORY

In December 1985, five counties exhibited unemployment rates at least double the state jobless rate. Currently, we do not seasonally adjust county data; and one of the "five" (Garfield) appears to be merely experiencing a seasonal increase in its unemployment rate. The remaining four counties — Juab, Grand, Sanpete, and Wasatch — have been sustaining high unemployment rates for several months, and in some cases years. To some extent these counties are, or have been, tied to the troubled industries mentioned above. And in addition to these extreme cases, several other counties show unemployment rates significantly higher than the State average and/or losses in nonagricultural jobs.

AT LAST . . .

To sum things up, Utah's December unemployment rate bounced back down under six percent — as predicted. Total growth in nonfarm employment still averages near the three percent mark displaying moderate growth. No clear outcome is apparent with respect to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act. However, long term results should be favorable to the economy.

PLACES THAT WE'RE GOING TO, PLACES THAT WE'VE BEEN . . .

A REVIEW OF UTAH'S 1985 LABOR MARKET AND A LOOK AHEAD TO 1986

Certain times of the year evoke certain traditional responses. The end of an old year and the beginning of a new one stimulates those of us in the Labor Market Information section of Utah Job Service to respond with a Pavlovian look at the labor market — where it's been, where it's going. Just exactly how has the economy shaped up in 1985 and what will Utah's business activity be in upcoming episodes?

A HARD ACT TO FOLLOW

When we compare 1985 figures to 1984 figures it's important to remember that 1984 could be called a boom year. During that year, Utah saw it's unemployment rate plummet from 9.2 percent to only 6.5 percent. More than 34,000 new nonagricultural jobs were added to the Utah economy — a six percent gain. In fact, 1984 nonfarm employment growth almost doubled the jobs added from 1979 through 1983. Yes, I think we can call 1984 a boom year. So, don't forget that when 1985's performance doesn't quite measure up to the 1984 glamour year, it doesn't necessarily mean recent growth is sluggish from an historical perspective. On then to an analysis of 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL FALLING

During 1985, Utah's jobless rate continued to drop from 1984 levels. However, the rate did not descend in a precipitous fashion, falling only three-tenths of a point to an annual average of 6.2 percent. In fact, the number of jobless individuals actually increased. Nevertheless, the employed portion of the labor force expanded at a tempo sufficient to more than negate the slight rise in the number of individuals out of work — at least in terms of the unemployment rate. Moreover, the 1985 jobless rate ranks as the lowest since 1979. In 1985, the monthly average of unemployed individuals registered at 47,200. During the last few months of 1985, the unemployment rate has basically stabilized just under the six-percent mark (except for one of those unavoidable statistical gliches). This flattening may indicate we are in the "trough" period of the recovery. Note, also, that Utah's jobless rate has been running at least a full percentage point below that national average.

NONFARM JOBS CONTINUE TO SHINE

Now that we've covered unemployment, let's look at the employment side of the coin — one of the better indicators of economic health. When all the figures are in, we expect the average number of nonagricultural jobs in Utah to have climbed to 623,500 positions during 1985. This represents a gain of 22,400 new jobs — an expansion over 1984 figures of around 3.7 percent. Not too shabby — even though not quite as flashy as the State's 1984 performance. Employment in most industries has continued to swell although at rather uneven rates. Basically, high growth industries tended to be those with "non-tradable" products — those least affected by a strong dollar and foreign competition. Let's take a look at industry-by-industry performance for 1985.

DARK DAYS IN THE MINING SECTOR

Mining employment has been taking a nose-dive ever since its peak year of 1981. This year, the industry proved unable to break the trend — mining employment dropped by nearly one-fourth in 1985. Using

annual averages, the mining sector lost 3,000 positions between the years 1984 and 1985. In addition, mining checked in as the only major industrial sector to actually lose jobs during the past year. What happened?

First, Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) shut-down its Utah operations idling approximately 1,800 employees. A strong dollar and languishing demand were at least partially responsible for KMC Utah operations' unprofitableness. The 1985 layoffs ended a long line of job cutbacks. Comparisons between December 1984 and December 1985 employment levels show that metal mining jobs have dropped by more than half. However, things may be looking up for metal mining as we'll discuss later in the forecast section of the article.

In spite of these problems, coal mining employment has been holding its own and even advancing at a respectable pace. On the other hand, oil and gas extraction jobs have taken a severe beating. Year-over figures show employment in this sector down around 20 percent.

BUILDING UP

Annual average 1985 construction employment increased by nearly four percent (about 1,300 jobs) from 1984 (or at least that's what we expect when final tallies are available). This increase, following on the heels of 1984's booming year, should push 1985 to a record high of about 36,000 construction jobs. However, the pace of employment expansion slowed noticeably in the final months of the year. In fact, comparisons of December 1984 to December 1985 figures indicate that the industry started losing ground. Heavy construction has taken the largest down-turn as several projects finished up and severe weather hampered operations.

ENDURING DURABLES

Durable goods manufacturing jobs have increased only marginally (looking at annual averages, less than one percent) in 1985. This particular sector of the economy had added only about 400 jobs at year-end — a decided departure from its 1984 status as one of the top job winners. However, just like the larger "macro" scene, growth (or shrinkage) within this sector has proved disparate.

Primary metals continued to wane (with no relief in sight). A victim of foreign competion and numerous other problems, primary metals employment has dropped to less than half its peak year (1981) levels. Just since 1984, year-over figures display employment in this industry down nearly one-fourth. Electrical equipment and supplies manufacturing (which includes computer-related industries) also suffered setbacks in the past few months with more layoffs ahead. Fabricated metals and machinery employment remained virtually static. However, a bright star has appeared on the durable goods horizon. In December, year-over transportation equipment manufacturing employment jumped about eight percent. This sector, the provider of many national defense/space goods, reached record high employment levels in 1985.

NONDURABLES PROVING DURABLE

Although not one of the leaders of the employment pack, nondurables manufacturing provided a moderate showing during 1985. This industry should display a two percent job gain when final data are in — an increase of about 600 jobs. Textile/apparel products (a definite "tradable") and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing suffered from significant employment contraction, while food and kindred products executed an expansion better than the norm.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Overall, employment in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries remained practically fixed during 1985. The average number of jobs moved up by only four-tenths of a percentage point from 1984. Employment in railroad transportation has continued to fall as have jobs in communications and utilities. Conversely, transportation services and air transportation employment have exhibited significant gains — combined year-over growth has averaged near four percent.

TRADING PLACES

The trade sector (particularly retail) provided one of the better performances of 1985, expanding to nearly 148,000 jobs. Overall, trade employment jumped five percent, adding approximately 7,000 new jobs —almost as many as the 1983-1984 climb. While wholesale trade expansion appeared mediocre at three percent (adding about 1,000 new jobs), retail trade zoomed to 5.7 percent (contributing around 6,000 jobs). Building materials employment did show a year-over drop (December to December) as construction activity slowed down at the year-end. On the other hand, jobs in eating and drinking places almost exploded, growing by over 3,000 positions in a one year period. Automotive dealer and service station jobs performed above the norm — up almost seven percent between December of 1984 and December of 1985 (probably in response to the fall auto-spending spree.)

ON THE FINANCIAL SCENE . . .

Average annual employment growth in the financial sector was just that — average — well, actually a little better than average. We expect that final data will display expansion of 4.2 percent — an additional 1,300 jobs. Banks have experienced only mediocre growth, although with deregulation, employment in other types of credit institutions expanded much better than average. The real estate sector has been showing exceptional growth as construction activity advanced during the year.

THE STAR ATTRACTION OF 1985 — THE SERVICE SECTOR

The service sector reigns supreme as the star of the 1985 economic stage. Growth in this industry added about 9,300 new positions to the Utah job pool — a 7.7 percent increase over last year's substantial total and about 40 percent of 1985 total nonfarm job growth. In fact, the 1985 services industry outpaced its super 1984 percentage increase — the only nongovernmental sector to do so. The sparkling performance of this sector remains important in light of the fact that service industry jobs make up about one-fifth of total nonfarm jobs in the state of Utah.

Personal/business services led the charge. On a year-over basis, this section of the services industry augmented its 1984 employment by about 11 percent, accruing about 4,600 new positions. Hotels and lodging places haven't faired too poorly on the employment scene either, as Utah's skiing and tourist industries continue to swell. Even medical/health services employment upgraded its growth in comparison to 1984's rather sluggish advancement.

GOVERNMENT GROWS

Compared to the moderate increases of the past few years, government employment in Utah took off in 1985. The 4.2 percentage point change between 1984 and 1985 doubled the growth rate of 1983 to 1984. Local government made the largest civil servant contributions (3,100 jobs). The majority of this growth came from the educational system as school districts provided teaching services for Utah's large juvenile

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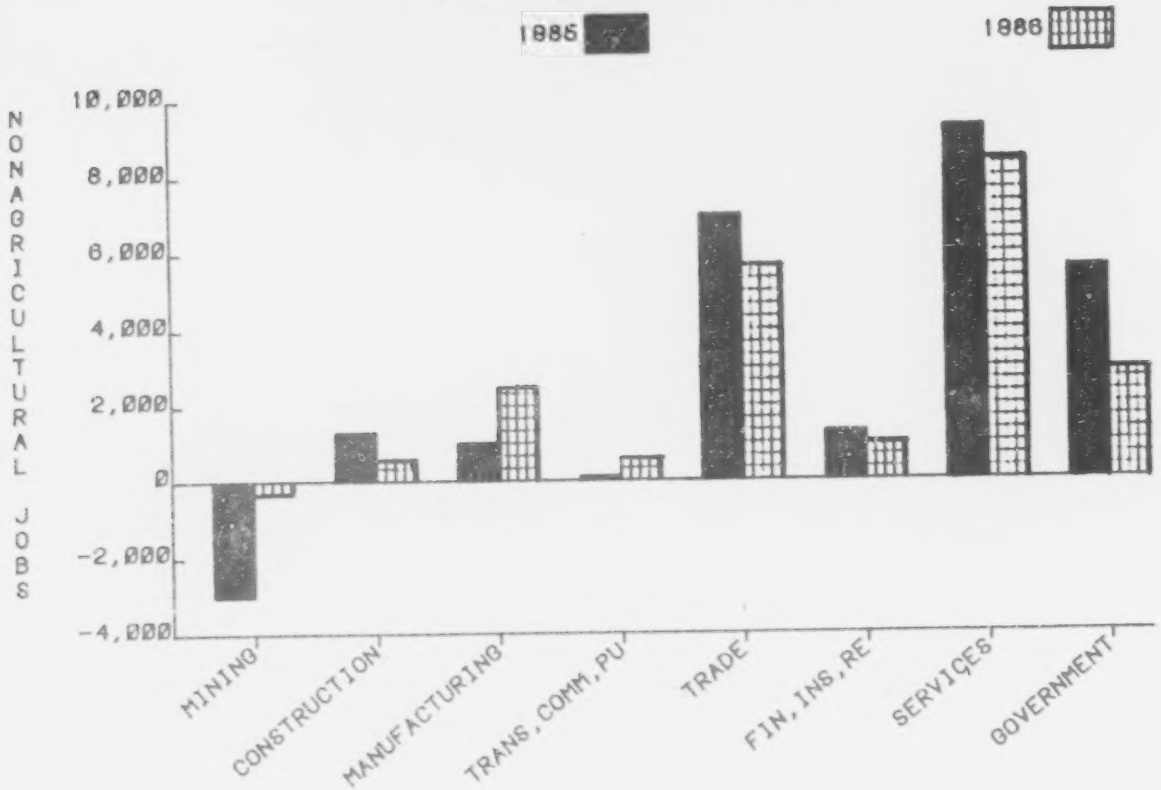
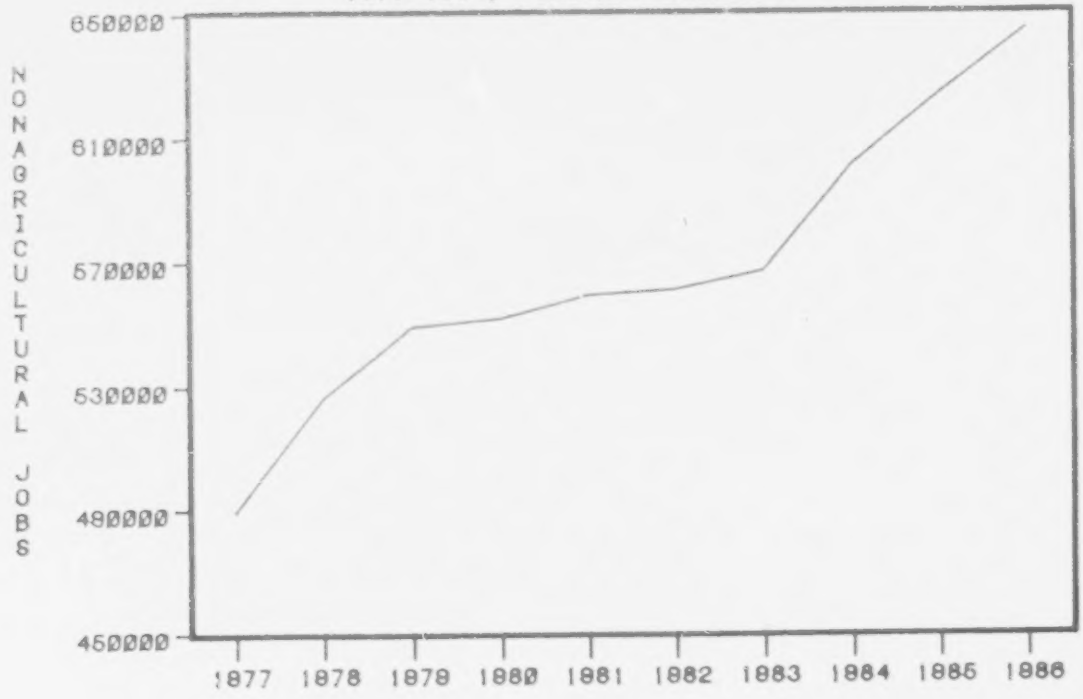
UTAH GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1985 ESTIMATE AND 1986 FORECAST



UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1977-1984, FORECAST 1985-1986



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

population. Federal government registered a 4.7 percent annual average increase as both defense and nondefense sections geared up adding about 1,800 new jobs to the Utah economy. On the other hand, growth in state government, on the average, remained marginal rising just under two percent. Moreover, year-over growth in state government employment has virtually ceased.

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL . . .

Just the other day, Louis Rukeyser wrote that economist's "ability to predict future events lies somewhere south of the average Ouija board — and barely ahead of the preseason football forecasts."[1] Of course, Mr. Rukeyser is entitled to his opinion; and granted, attempting to anticipate the actions of a complicated economy is risky business. However, Mr. Rukeyser has probably never examined the projections of Utah Job Service. We feel trends and economic indicators provide a fairly strong basis for forecasting the path of the Utah labor market for the coming year.

RERUNS ALREADY?

So what do we expect? In general terms, I suppose you could say a rerun of last year — with a few alterations. Of course in general terms, as the nation goes, so goes Utah. On a country-wide basis, the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators (which on the average foreshadows recessions by about ten months) has been on the upward track for six straight months. Lagging indicators don't suggest an imminent recession either. Mortgage rates have fallen to a six-year low. The dollar has weakened — good news for those sectors facing foreign competion. Congress has passed a bill aimed at eliminating federal deficits and consequently lowering the national debt. In other words, nothing signals any kind of a down-turn on the national scene. The recent recovery, which has passed the three year mark already, may prove to be the longest peace-time business expansion in U.S. history. Utah seems to be on the same path. However, remember that this boom has not found its way to all sectors or all geographical areas. Several industries remain severely depressed with little improvement in sight.

Even so, the State's 1986 unemployment rate should edge down to around 5.7 percent. We don't expect any great decline in the rate which seems to have reached a plateau phase. But on the other hand, no indication that joblessness should shoot up is apparent. Remember also that although this rate would be the lowest of the eighties, it still remains high in historical terms particularly in comparison to the economy of the 1960s and 1970s with their three to four percent unemployment. Since the early seventies the nation has never quite gotten back down to that old "full-employment" range (although Utah did in the late 1970s) even during the most rampant business booms. In fact, unemployment rates have been bottoming out at higher and higher levels following each economic down-turn.

Nonagricultural jobs in Utah should continue to increase — we're projecting at a rate near 3.4 percent adding more than 21,000 jobs in 1986. However, depending on certain circumstances Utah could add as many as 25,000 new positions to its nonfarm sector could slow down sufficiently to produce only 20,000 (economists like to use ranges, it's a lot safer). Of course, as in the past, expansion will not be evenly distributed between the different industrial sectors.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE MINING TUNNEL

Good news on the metal mining front! Kennecott Minerals Corporation recently announced plans to reopen its Utah operations. The company feels a three-year, $400 million dollar, modernization project will make the facility profitable, and KMC may start hiring (at least for construction purposes) as early as the spring of 1986. In addition, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) first unit in 1986

will mean more demand for Utah coal and hence coal miners. However, recent developments in the oil industry don't seem to presage a bright future for extractors in that sector. With all these factors in mind, we see annual average mining employment dropping slightly (about three percent) in 1986 — basically because we're starting out the year at a low level. No recurrence of huge layoffs is expected. Compared to the massive mining exodus of 1985, a light has appeared at the end of the tunnel.

BUILDING BLOCKS?

Construction remains one of the most difficult industries to gauge. Although a number of new major construction projects are in the works, Utah will lose many construction jobs with the completion of IPP's first unit. Moreover, in the past few months comparisons of year-over construction employment reveal a slight decline. On the other hand, the lowest mortgage rates in several years should spur residential building — particularly that of single family dwellings. In general, Utah should continue to add a few new construction jobs (about 600), but notice the rate of growth has decreased sharply from the banner year of 1984 and even 1985.

MANUFACTURING A DEFENSE

Improvement in the primary metals industry's employment situation seems unlikely. U.S. Steel has announced plans to reduce the work force at its Geneva works by at least two-thirds and perhaps to close the plant entirely. While this action is not expected until 1990, it certainly does not portend great expectations for the primary metals industry. Previously announced 1986 layoffs in the high-tech electronics field don't encourage a lot of optimism either. However, defense-related industries are expected to continue to add jobs to the Utah labor pool, at least for the time being.

On the nondurable goods side of the coin, at least two "food and kindred products" plants are expected to bring a substantial number of new jobs to the Utah scene during 1986. Moreover, by the end of 1986, the weaker dollar will probably begin to help out those manufacturing firms faced with stiff foreign competition (although it may also spur inflation). Put all these factors on an assembly line and what do you get? A projected increase of 2,500 durable/nondurable manufacturing jobs in 1986.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

When the Intermountain Power Project first unit goes on line in mid-1986, Utah may be losing construction jobs, but the State will be gaining a substantial number of public utilities jobs. However, total growth in the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector (TCPU) will probably average only about two percent — an increase of about 600 jobs.

LET'S MAKE A DEAL

The trade and financial sectors should continue to grow at fairly substantial rates during 1986. Wholesale trade growth slowed during the last portion of 1985, but retail trade still forges ahead at a good clip. Therefore, we are predicting an increase of 3.8 percent for the trade sector — an additional 5,700 jobs. The rate of growth in the financial sector is expected slow slightly in the upcoming year, averaging out to about 3.2 percent.

THE SHINING SERVICE STAR

The service sector should remain the star of Utah nonfarm job expansion during 1986. There doesn't seem to be any stopping the surge in service-related jobs. The Utah Department of Employment Security

projects that service industry jobs should increase by around 6.5 percent. This growth would amount to about 8,500 new Utah positions — nearly 40 percent of the total of nonagricultural job gain in 1986.

GOVERNMENTALLY SPEAKING . . .

The passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill could virtually stifle employment growth in both federal defense and nondefense jobs. Not much growth is expected in state government jobs either. Local government will still probably continue to grow as Utah attempts to educate its bulging young population. Overall, we see the government sector employment increasing by about 2.1 percent — an addition of nearly 3,000 new jobs.

THE FINAL WORD

Although we can't be certain what lies ahead, Utah should continue to experience moderate economic growth during the coming year. Jobs should increase, unemployment should drop — a rerun, with variations from last year. All the indications are there. Of course, several rural counties and industries and will probably continue to suffer distress as Utah and the nation shift economic gears. Sorry, Mr. Rukeyser, but we don't have Ouija board to consult.

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[1] Rukeyser, Louis, "Rukeyser on Money," *The Enterprise*, October 14, 1985, page 8.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1982 - 1984
PROJECTED 1985 AND 1986 DATA

	(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)					PERCENT CHANGE			
	1982	1983	1984	1985(e)	1986(f)	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	676.0	694.0	721.0	755.1	780.8	2.7%	3.9%	4.7%	3.4%
Total Employed Persons	623.0	630.0	674.0	708.0	736.3	1.1%	7.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Unemployed Persons	53.0	64.0	47.0	47.2	44.5	20.8%	—26.6%	0.4%	—5.7%
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	9.2%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%				
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	559.8	567.0	601.1	623.5	645.0	1.3%	6.0%	3.7%	3.4%
Mining	18.2	14.0	12.8	9.7	9.4	—23.4%	—8.5%	—23.8%	—3.1%
Contract Construction	26.9	28.7	34.8	36.0	36.7	7.0%	21.0%	3.7%	1.7%
Manufacturing	85.8	85.5	94.0	95.0	97.5	—0.3%	9.9%	1.0%	2.6%
Durable Goods	58.9	59.1	66.5	66.9	68.5	0.3%	12.5%	0.6%	2.4%
Nondurable Goods	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.1	29.0	—1.7%	4.2%	2.0%	3.2%
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.4	35.9	36.5	36.6	37.2	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%
Trade	131.7	133.5	140.8	147.8	153.5	1.4%	5.5%	5.0%	3.8%
Wholesale	34.5	34.2	34.7	35.6	36.3	—0.8%	1.3%	2.9%	1.7%
Retail	97.3	99.3	106.2	112.2	117.2	2.1%	6.9%	5.7%	4.5%
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	26.6	28.0	29.7	31.0	31.9	5.3%	6.0%	4.2%	3.2%
Services	108.7	112.6	121.0	130.3	138.8	3.6%	7.5%	7.7%	6.5%
Government	126.5	128.8	131.5	137.1	140.0	1.8%	2.1%	4.2%	2.1%
Federal	37.3	37.1	37.5	39.2	39.7	—0.5%	1.0%	4.7%	1.3%
State	33.3	34.3	35.1	35.7	36.1	3.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Local	56.0	57.3	59.0	62.1	64.1	2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	3.2%

e = estimate, December 1985. f = forecast, December 1985
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

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HIGHLIGHTS OF UTAH LABOR MARKET 1985 REVIEW AND 1986 FORECAST

REVIEW OF 1985

1. Utah's 1985 nonfarm employment grew by 22,400 jobs — an increase of 3.7 percent from the previous year.

2. The 1985 unemployment rate for the State dropped only slightly from the 1984 figure of 6.5 percent to 6.2 percent.

3. The services industry showed the highest growth, increasing its employment by almost eight percent — 9,300 jobs.

4. Trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and government sectors all exhibited higher than average growth.

5. The only broad industry grouping to show employment declines was mining where jobs dropped by nearly one-fourth.

1986 FORECAST

1. Utah's economic activity in 1986 should generally follow the pattern set during 1985.

2. Nonagricultural employment in the State should grow between three and four percent adding 20,000 to 25,000 new jobs during 1986.

3. Utah's 1986 unemployment rate is expected to edge down to about 5.7 percent.

4. Major industries least affected by foreign competition are forecasted to show the highest growth rates — particularly wholesale/retail trade and the service sector.

5. The service industry should remain the fastest growing major industry in 1986 contributing approximately 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

6. Again, mining appears as the only industry expected to show employment losses on an annual average basis.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1985(f)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(p)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(r)	Oct. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786,300	734,600	7.0	787,900	731,400	7.7	778,800	731,600	6.5
Employed	740,000	687,300	7.7	739,800	686,900	7.7	737,400	687,900	7.2
Unemployed	46,400	47,300	−1.9	48,100	44,500	8.1	41,400	43,700	−5.3
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	6.4	—	6.1	6.1	—	5.3	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.8	6.3	—	6.4	6.4	—	5.8	6.5	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1985(f)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(p)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(r)	Oct. 1984	% Change
Total	637.8	620.4	2.8	637.1	620.6	2.7	635.0	616.4	3.0
Mining	9.0	11.9	−24.4	9.0	11.8	−23.7	9.1	11.2	−18.8
Metal Mining	1.6	3.2	−50.0	1.6	3.3	−51.5	1.6	3.3	−51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	31.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.5	5.8	−22.4	4.5	5.7	−21.1	4.6	5.8	−20.7
Contract Construction	35.5	36.2	−1.9	37.9	39.0	−2.8	39.3	40.3	−2.5
Manufacturing	95.9	96.0	−0.1	95.9	96.5	−0.6	96.1	96.1	0.0
Durable Goods	67.1	68.1	−1.5	67.1	68.5	−2.0	67.4	68.4	−1.5
Primary Metals	4.0	5.3	−24.5	4.0	5.3	−24.5	4.1	5.3	−22.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21.2	21.6	−1.9	21.2	21.5	−1.4	21.4	21.5	−0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.0	10.2	−11.8	9.0	10.2	−11.8	9.0	10.1	−10.9
Transportation Equipment	14.6	13.5	8.1	14.5	13.3	9.0	14.4	13.3	8.3
Other Durable Goods	18.3	17.6	4.0	18.4	18.0	2.2	18.5	18.2	1.6
Non-Durable Goods	28.8	27.9	3.2	28.8	28.0	2.9	28.7	27.7	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.4	9.0	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.4	−4.7	6.1	6.4	−4.7	6.0	6.4	−6.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.8	−7.9	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.9	8.8	12.5	9.9	8.8	12.5	9.8	8.6	14.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36.8	36.5	0.8	36.5	36.5	0.0	36.6	36.5	0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.9	−5.1	3.8	4.1	−7.3	3.7	4.0	−7.5
Other Transportation	16.9	16.3	3.7	16.6	16.1	3.1	16.7	16.1	3.7
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.2	16.3	−0.6	16.2	16.3	−0.6	16.2	16.3	−0.6
Trade	155.6	149.9	3.8	152.8	147.4	3.7	149.9	144.0	4.1
Wholesale Trade	36.1	35.7	1.1	36.0	35.5	1.4	36.0	35.4	1.7
Retail Trade	119.5	114.2	4.6	116.8	111.9	4.4	114.0	108.7	4.9
Building Materials	5.4	5.5	−1.8	5.4	5.6	−3.6	5.4	5.6	−3.6
Food Stores	20.3	19.2	5.7	20.2	19.1	5.8	20.0	18.9	5.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.9	13.0	6.9	14.0	13.1	6.9	14.1	13.2	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	37.0	33.8	9.5	36.7	33.5	9.6	36.8	33.7	9.2
Other Retail	42.9	42.6	0.7	40.4	40.6	−0.5	37.7	37.3	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.6	30.4	3.9	31.4	30.4	3.3	31.2	30.2	3.3
Services	133.8	126.2	6.0	133.2	125.2	6.4	133.7	124.9	7.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.3	9.4	−1.1	8.8	8.7	1.1	9.2	9.1	1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	47.0	42.4	10.8	46.3	41.5	11.6	46.2	41.3	11.9
Medical & Other Health Services	33.5	32.5	3.1	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.3	32.2	3.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.2	30.0	4.0	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.7	30.3	4.6
Other Services	12.8	11.9	7.6	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1
Government	139.6	133.3	4.7	140.4	133.8	4.9	139.2	133.2	4.5
Federal Government	39.4	37.4	5.3	39.4	37.2	5.9	39.6	37.4	5.9
U.S. Federal Defense	23.5	22.8	3.1	23.4	22.6	3.5	23.4	22.4	4.5
Other Federal Government	15.9	14.6	8.9	16.0	14.6	9.6	16.2	15.0	8.0
State Government	35.9	35.6	0.8	36.6	36.7	−0.3	36.3	36.4	−0.3
State Education	19.4	19.8	−2.0	20.1	20.8	−3.4	19.8	20.3	−2.5
Other State Government	16.5	15.8	4.4	16.5	15.9	3.8	16.6	16.1	3.1
Local Government	64.3	60.3	6.6	64.4	59.9	7.5	63.3	59.4	6.6
Local Education	40.9	38.5	6.2	40.9	38.2	7.1	39.6	37.4	5.9
Other Local Government	23.4	21.8	7.3	23.5	21.7	8.3	23.6	22.0	7.3
Labor−Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '85 (f)	Dec. '84	% Change	Nov. '85 (p)	Oct. '85 (r)	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786.4	734.6	7.1	788.6	776.0	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	740.9	688.2	7.7	731.1	730.8	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	45.5	46.4	—1.9	50.5	45.2	45.0	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	0.0	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	631.8	614.2	—2.9	630.6	628.8	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.1	622.0	620.4
Mining	9.0	11.8	—23.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7	10.0
Contract Construction	35.9	36.4	—1.4	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.4
Manufacturing	95.3	94.7	0.6	95.1	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5	94.8
Durable Goods	66.8	67.1	—0.4	66.5	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6	66.8
Nondurable Goods	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.6	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9	28.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.9	37.0	—0.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.7
Trade	149.2	143.6	3.9	149.3	149.0	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1	146.9
Wholesale	35.8	34.7	3.2	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4
Retail	113.4	108.9	4.1	113.5	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6	111.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.5	30.1	4.7	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.7
Services	133.7	125.2	6.8	133.5	132.4	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.3	127.6
Government	140.3	135.4	3.6	139.9	139.2	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7	137.3
Federal	40.6	38.7	4.9	40.3	40.2	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.2
State	35.5	35.4	0.3	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0	36.2
Local	64.2	61.3	4.7	64.0	63.3	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5	61.9

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1985(p)	% Change from Nov. '84	% Distribution	Nov. 1985(p)	% Change from Nov. '84	% Distribution	Nov. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.0	0.6	100.0	273.1	5.5	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.4	—24.3	2.3	0.6	—14.3	0.2	6.6	73.3
Contract Construction	34.3	—3.9	9.4	3.6	9.1	1.3	29.3	77.3
Manufacturing	66.2	—0.5	18.2	29.7	—1.0	10.9	63.3	66.0
Durable Goods	48.7	—3.2	13.4	18.4	1.1	6.7	43.7	65.1
Nondurable Goods	17.5	7.4	4.8	11.3	—3.4	4.1	19.6	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.6	0.8	7.0	10.9	—1.8	4.0	24.7	67.7
Total Trade	79.7	2.7	21.9	73.1	4.7	26.8	136.1	89.1
Wholesale Trade	26.5	0.4	7.3	9.5	4.4	3.5	30.4	84.4
Retail Trade	53.2	3.9	14.6	63.6	4.8	23.3	105.7	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.0	3.4	3.3	19.4	3.2	7.1	24.4	77.7
Services	63.0	3.1	17.3	70.2	9.5	25.7	100.2	75.2
Total Government	74.8	2.9	20.5	55.6	7.4	24.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.0	6.8	6.9	14.4	4.3	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	5.7	4.6	6.7	—1.5	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.4	10.5	2.3	7.8	8.6	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	17.2	—3.9	4.7	19.4	3.2	7.1	NA	NA
State Education	11.3	—3.4	3.1	8.8	—3.3	3.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.9	—4.8	1.6	10.6	9.3	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	3.5	8.9	31.9	11.9	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	16.4	0.0	4.5	24.5	12.4	9.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.1	7.3	4.4	7.4	10.4	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Chg.	Nov. '85(p)	Oct. '85(r)	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Chg.	Nov. '85(p)	Oct. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	508.6	476.4	6.8	508.5	499.4	101.2	93.4	8.4	101.4	100.7
Employed	481.7	448.2	7.5	480.0	474.6	94.2	87.0	8.3	94.4	95.1
Unemployed	26.9	28.2	−4.6	28.5	24.8	7.0	6.4	9.4	7.0	5.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.9	0.0	5.6	5.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.9	5.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	442.8	430.3	2.9	441.4	438.1	73.5	71.0	3.5	73.8	73.3
Mining	1.9	3.6	47.2	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	−50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	23.7	24.2	2.1	25.4	25.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.6	3.7
Manufacturing	64.6	64.2	0.6	64.6	64.7	12.1	12.3	1.6	12.0	12.0
Durable Goods	47.0	47.3	0.6	47.1	47.3	8.8	9.1	−3.3	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	17.6	16.9	4.1	17.5	17.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp. Commun. & Pub. Util.	28.8	28.9	0.3	28.6	28.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	114.9	110.7	3.8	112.6	110.0	15.5	14.9	4.0	15.3	14.9
Wholesale Trade	31.1	30.2	3.0	31.1	31.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	83.8	80.5	4.1	81.5	79.0	13.9	13.3	4.5	13.7	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.7	24.5	4.9	25.7	25.5	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.1
Services	91.2	85.4	6.8	90.8	90.7	24.6	23.0	7.0	25.2	25.2
Total Government	92.0	88.8	3.6	91.8	90.8	13.2	12.7	3.9	13.1	13.0

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months: Employment and Earnings Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec. '85(f)	Nov. 85(p)	Oct. 85(r)	Dec. 84	Dec. 85(f)	Dec. 84	% Change	Dec. 85(f)	Dec. 84	% Change
State Total	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.4	786,350	734,690	7.0	637,800	620,040	2.9
Bear River	4.7	5.2	4.1	6.1	51,940	48,810	6.3	37,120	35,610	4.2
Box Elder	4.4	4.5	3.1	7.3	20,370	19,200	6.1	14,020	13,160	6.5
Cache	4.8	5.7	4.0	5.8	30,740	28,810	6.6	22,740	22,090	2.9
Rich	6.5	3.2	3.2	2.3	830	840	−1.2	360	360	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.9	521,580	487,970	6.9	454,350	441,430	2.9
North	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.5	163,380	153,530	6.4	111,240	107,330	3.6
Davis	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.2	80,410	76,750	4.8	51,900	50,030	3.7
Morgan	5.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	2,210	1,960	12.8	960	930	3.2
Weber	5.3	5.6	4.4	6.8	80,760	74,820	7.9	58,380	56,370	3.6
South	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.4	358,200	334,440	7.1	343,110	334,100	2.7
Salt Lake	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.3	347,450	324,750	7.0	312,600	323,830	2.7
Tooele	7.1	7.2	8.0	6.4	10,750	9,690	10.9	10,510	10,270	2.3
Mountainlands	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.4	115,030	105,650	8.9	81,960	79,340	3.3
Summit	4.3	6.3	3.9	5.2	10,780	9,350	15.3	6,640	6,400	3.8
Utah	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.6	101,190	93,400	8.3	73,300	70,980	3.3
Wasatch	15.1	14.7	12.4	15.4	3,060	2,900	5.5	2,020	1,960	3.1
Central	10.1	8.8	9.6	11.9	27,330	26,040	5.0	15,860	15,910	−0.3
Juab	16.2	14.9	13.3	22.1	2,060	2,050	0.5	1,420	1,370	3.6
Millard	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	8,940	7,720	15.8	5,140	5,010	2.6
Piute	8.4	6.5	8.0	16.7	400	430	−7.0	190	190	0.0
Sanpete	14.5	13.3	12.2	9.8	6,580	6,700	−1.8	3,640	3,940	−7.6
Sevier	8.3	6.6	8.0	6.9	8,460	9,260	−8.4	5,070	5,010	1.2
Wayne	10.3	7.5	7.0	8.9	890	880	1.1	400	390	2.6
Southwestern	6.1	6.4	5.3	7.2	28,580	25,620	11.6	19,100	18,510	3.2
Beaver	7.0	6.1	6.6	8.4	2,660	2,180	22.0	1,540	1,520	1.3
Garfield	13.6	12.6	6.3	18.0	1,680	1,720	−2.3	1,160	1,140	1.8
Iron	5.5	6.7	5.8	6.5	9,080	8,560	6.1	6,620	6,410	3.3
Kane	9.9	9.9	6.0	11.8	1,730	1,540	12.3	990	950	4.2
Washington	4.9	5.1	4.5	5.3	13,430	11,620	15.6	8,790	8,490	3.5
Uintah Basin	8.8	7.8	7.1	7.8	18,690	18,250	2.4	12,550	12,850	−2.3
Daggett	4.4	2.2	2.4	1.1	410	370	10.8	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	10.3	8.5	8.1	8.4	6,950	6,860	1.3	4,180	4,230	−1.2
Uintah	8.1	7.6	6.7	6.4	11,330	11,020	2.8	8,110	8,370	−3.1
Southeastern	9.1	8.7	8.7	11.8	23,190	22,130	4.8	16,870	16,400	2.9
Carbon	8.4	7.8	7.9	10.2	10,290	9,570	7.5	7,790	7,500	3.9
Emery	8.7	8.3	8.0	12.2	5,860	5,830	0.5	3,860	3,700	4.9
Grand	13.9	12.4	11.5	16.7	2,990	3,090	−3.2	2,140	2,130	0.5
San Juan	7.9	8.7	9.1	11.5	4,050	3,640	11.3	3,060	3,070	−0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.